



Office de la Propriété  
Intellectuelle  
du Canada

Un organisme  
d'Industrie Canada

Canadian  
Intellectual Property  
Office

An agency of  
Industry Canada

CA 2366826 A1 2000/10/12

(21) **2 366 826**

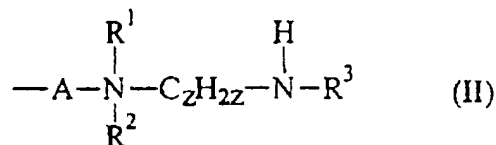
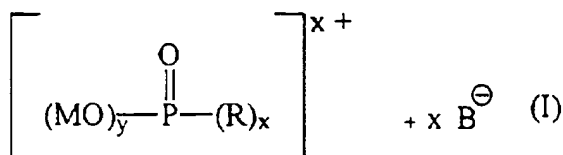
(12) **DEMANDE DE BREVET CANADIEN  
CANADIAN PATENT APPLICATION**

(13) **A1**

(86) Date de dépôt PCT/PCT Filing Date: 2000/03/22  
(87) Date publication PCT/PCT Publication Date: 2000/10/12  
(85) Entrée phase nationale/National Entry: 2001/10/01  
(86) N° demande PCT/PCT Application No.: EP 2000/002538  
(87) N° publication PCT/PCT Publication No.: 2000/059457  
(30) Priorité/Priority: 1999/04/01 (199 14 927.5) DE

(51) Cl.Int.<sup>7</sup>/Int.Cl.<sup>7</sup> A61K 7/06, A61K 7/13  
(71) Demandeur/Applicant:  
HANS SCHWARZKOPF GMBH & CO. KG., DE  
(72) Inventeurs/Inventors:  
ROHWEDER, SANDRA, DE;  
WOLFF, WOLFGANG, DE;  
AKRAM, MUSTAFA, DE  
(74) Agent: OGILVY RENAULT

(54) Titre : TENSIOACTIFS DU TYPE PHOSPHATE COMBINES AVEC DES AGENTS CONDITIONNEURS POUR CHEVEUX DANS DES COMPOSITIONS DE COLORATION POUR CHEVEUX  
(54) Title: PHOSPHATE-TYPE TENSIDES COMBINED WITH HAIR CONDITIONING AGENTS IN HAIR COLOURING COMPOSITIONS



(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

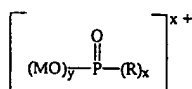
The invention relates to treatment agents with care properties for fibres containing keratin, especially human hair. Said agents contain at least one tenside of formula (I), wherein y represents a whole number from 0 to 2, x represents a whole number from 1 to 3, on the condition that x+y=3, M represents hydrogen, an equivalent of an alkaline or alkaline earth metal cation, an ammonium cation or an alkyl radical with 1 to 4 carbon atoms which is optionally substituted with one or more hydroxy groups, B represents an equivalent of a physiologically compatible anion and R represents a radical of formula (II) wherein z represents a whole number from 1 to 4, R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> represent a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl radical, independently of each other, said C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl radical being optionally substituted with one or more hydroxy groups or an acyl group, A represents -O-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-, -O-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>- or -O-CH<sub>2</sub>-CHOH-CH<sub>2</sub>- and R<sup>3</sup> represents a) a branched or unbranched, saturated C<sub>8</sub>- to C<sub>18</sub>-acyl radical or b) a branched or unbranched, mono- or polyunsaturated C<sub>8</sub>- to C<sub>18</sub>-acyl radical and at least one conditioning component. The inventive agents improve the feel of the hair being treated, make it easier to comb when wet and improve shine. They have proven to be particularly suitable for use in colorants since this produces colours with improved fastness properties.



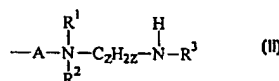
PCT

WELTORGANISATION FÜR GEISTIGES EIGENTUM  
Internationales BüroINTERNATIONALE ANMELDUNG VERÖFFENTLICHT NACH DEM VERTRAG ÜBER DIE  
INTERNATIONALE ZUSAMMENARBEIT AUF DEM GEBIET DES PATENTWESENS (PCT)

(51) Internationale Patentklassifikation <sup>7</sup> :  <b>A61K 7/06, 7/13</b>	<b>A1</b>	(11) Internationale Veröffentlichungsnummer: <b>WO 00/59457</b>  (43) Internationales Veröffentlichungsdatum: 12. Oktober 2000 (12.10.00)
(21) Internationales Aktenzeichen: PCT/EP00/02538  (22) Internationales Anmeldedatum: 22. März 2000 (22.03.00)  (30) Prioritätsdaten: 199 14 927.5        1. April 1999 (01.04.99)        DE  (71) Anmelder (für alle Bestimmungsstaaten ausser US): HANS SCHWARZKOPF GMBH & CO. KG [DE/DE]; Hohen- zollernring 127, D-22763 Hamburg (DE).  (72) Erfinder; und (75) Erfinder/Anmelder (nur für US): AKRAM, Mustafa [DE/DE]; Zylinderbergstrasse 14, D-22457 Hamburg (DE). WOLFF, Wolfgang [DE/DE]; Neue Strasse 36, D-22941 Bargteheide (DE). ROHWEDER, Sandra [DE/DE]; Daimlerwiete 3, D-22763 Hamburg (DE).		(81) Bestimmungsstaaten: AU, BR, CA, CN, CZ, HU, JP, NO, PL, RU, SK, US, VN, europäisches Patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).  Veröffentlicht Mit internationalem Recherchenbericht.
(54) Title: PHOSPHATE-TYPE TENSIDES COMBINED WITH HAIR CONDITIONING AGENTS IN HAIR COLOURING COMPO- SITIONS  (54) Bezeichnung: PHOSPHATTYP        TENSIDE        KOMBINIERT        MIT        HAARKONDITIONIERMITTELN        IN HARRFÄRBUNGSZUSAMMENSETZUNGEN  (57) Abstract  The invention relates to treatment agents with care properties for fibres containing keratin, especially human hair. Said agents contain at least one tenside of formula (I), wherein y represents a whole number from 0 to 2, x represents a whole number from 1 to 3, on the condition that x+y=3, M represents hydrogen, an equivalent of an alkaline or alkaline earth metal cation, an ammonium cation or an alkyl radical with 1 to 4 carbon atoms which is optionally substituted with one or more hydroxy groups, B represents an equivalent of a physiologically compatible anion and R represents a radical of formula (II) wherein z represents a whole number from 1 to 4, R <sup>1</sup> and R <sup>2</sup> represent a C <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>4</sub> alkyl radical, independently of each other, said C <sub>1</sub> -C <sub>4</sub> alkyl radical being optionally substituted with one or more hydroxy groups or an acyl group, A represents -O-CH <sub>2</sub> -CH <sub>2</sub> -CH <sub>2</sub> -, -O-CH <sub>2</sub> -CH <sub>2</sub> - or -O-CH <sub>2</sub> -CHOH-CH <sub>2</sub> - and R <sup>3</sup> represents a) a branched or unbranched, saturated C <sub>8</sub> - to C <sub>18</sub> -acyl radical or b) a branched or unbranched, mono- or polyunsaturated C <sub>8</sub> - to C <sub>18</sub> -acyl radical and at least one conditioning component. The inventive agents improve the feel of the hair being treated, make it easier to comb when wet and improve shine. They have proven to be particularly suitable for use in colorants since this produces colours with improved fastness properties.		



(I)



**(57) Zusammenfassung**

Gegenstand der vorliegenden Erfindung sind Mittel zur pflegenden Behandlung keratinischer Fasern, insbesondere menschlicher Haare, die mindestens ein Tensid der Formel (I) enthalten, in der y für eine ganze Zahl von 0 bis 2 steht, x für eine ganze Zahl von 1 bis 3 steht mit der Maßgabe, daß  $x + y = 3$  ist, M für Wasserstoff, ein Äquivalent eines Alkali- oder Erdalkalimetallkations, ein Ammoniumkation oder einen Alkylrest mit 1 bis 4 Kohlenstoffatomen steht, der gegebenenfalls mit einer oder mehreren Hydroxygruppen substituiert ist, B für ein Äquivalent eines physiologisch verträglichen Anions steht und R für einen Rest der Formel (II) steht, in der z für eine ganze Zahl von 1 bis 4 steht, R<sup>1</sup> und R<sup>2</sup> unabhängig voneinander für einen C<sup>1</sup>- bis C<sub>4</sub>-Alkylrest stehen, der gegebenenfalls mit einer oder mehreren Hydroxygruppe(n) oder einer Acylgruppe substituiert ist, A für -O-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-, -O-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>- oder -O-CH<sub>2</sub>-CHOH-CH<sub>2</sub>- steht und R<sup>3</sup> steht für (a) einen verzweigten oder unverzweigten, gesättigten C<sub>8</sub>- bis C<sub>18</sub>-Acylrest oder (b) einen verzweigten oder unverzweigten, einfach oder mehrfach ungesättigten C<sub>8</sub>- bis C<sub>18</sub>-Acylrest sowie mindestens eine konditionierende Komponente. Die erfindungsgemäßen Mittel verbessern den Griff, die Naßkämmbarkeit sowie den Glanz der behandelten Haare. Besonders bewährt hat sich der Einsatz der erfindungsgemäßen Wirkstoffkombination in Färbemitteln, da auf diese Weise Färbungen mit verbesserten Echtheitseigenschaften erzielt werden können.

**LEDIGLICH ZUR INFORMATION**

Codes zur Identifizierung von PCT-Vertragsstaaten auf den Kopfbögen der Schriften, die internationale Anmeldungen gemäss dem PCT veröffentlichen.

AL	Albanien	ES	Spanien	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slowenien
AM	Armenien	FI	Finnland	LT	Litauen	SK	Slowakei
AT	Österreich	FR	Frankreich	LU	Luxemburg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australien	GA	Gabun	LV	Lettland	SZ	Swasiland
AZ	Aserbaidschan	GB	Vereinigtes Königreich	MC	Monaco	TD	Tschad
BA	Bosnien-Herzegowina	GE	Georgien	MD	Republik Moldau	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagaskar	TJ	Tadschikistan
BE	Belgien	GN	Guinea	MK	Die ehemalige jugoslawische Republik Mazedonien	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Griechenland	ML	Mali	TR	Türkei
BG	Bulgarien	HU	Ungarn	MN	Mongolei	TT	Trinidad und Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Irland	MR	Mauretanien	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brasilien	IL	Israel	MW	Malawi	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Island	MX	Mexiko	US	Vereinigte Staaten von Amerika
CA	Kanada	IT	Italien	NE	Niger	UZ	Usbekistan
CF	Zentralafrikanische Republik	JP	Japan	NL	Niederlande	VN	Vietnam
CG	Kongo	KE	Kenia	NO	Norwegen	YU	Jugoslawien
CH	Schweiz	KG	Kirgisistan	NZ	Neuseeland	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Demokratische Volksrepublik Korea	PL	Polen		
CM	Kamerun	KR	Republik Korea	PT	Portugal		
CN	China	KZ	Kasachstan	RO	Rumänien		
CU	Kuba	LC	St. Lucia	RU	Russische Föderation		
CZ	Tschechische Republik	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DE	Deutschland	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Schweden		
DK	Dänemark	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapur		
EE	Estland						

PHOSPHATE-TYPE TENSIDES COMBINED WITH HAIR CONDITIONING  
AGENTS IN HAIR COLORING COMPOSITIONS

---

5 The present invention relates to a care active  
ingredient combination for the treatment of keratin  
fibers, in particular human hair, to hair coloring  
compositions which comprise this combination, and to  
the use of this active ingredient combination in hair  
10 coloring compositions.

The cleansing and care of the hair is an important part  
of human bodycare. Both the cleansing of the hair using  
shampoos and also the decorative arrangement of the  
15 hairstyle, for example by coloring or permanent waving,  
are interventions which influence the natural structure  
and the properties of the hair.

Thus, for example, customary hair coloring compositions  
20 are formulated on the basis of oxidation dyes.  
Combinations of oxidation dyes and substantive dyes are  
frequently used to achieve specific shades. Colorants  
based on oxidation dyes lead to brilliant and permanent  
color shades. However, they require the use of strong  
25 oxidizing agents such as, for example, hydrogen  
peroxide solution. This can damage the hair to be  
colored. This damage must then be counteracted using  
suitable care products.

30 For this reason, it has been customary for some time to  
subject the hair to a special after-treatment. For  
this, the hair is treated with special active  
ingredients, for example quaternary ammonium salts or  
special polymers, usually in the form of a rinse.  
35 Depending on the formulation, this treatment improves  
combability, hold and fullness of the hair and reduces  
the proportion of split-ends.

Furthermore, "combination preparations" have recently been developed in order to reduce the time and effort of customary multistage procedures, in particular in the case of direct application by consumers.

5

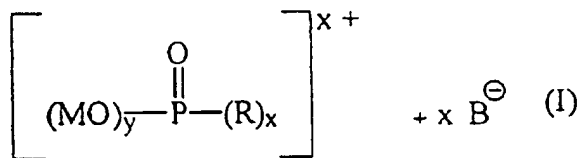
As well as the customary components, for example for coloring the hair, these preparations additionally comprise active ingredients which were previously reserved for hair after-treatment agents. The consumer  
10 thus saves an application step; at the same time, the packaging cost is reduced since one product is used less.

The active ingredients which are available both for  
15 separate after-treatment agents and also for combination preparations can still not satisfy all of the wishes of the consumer.

There is therefore still a need for active ingredients  
20 and active ingredient combinations with good care properties and good biodegradability for which undesired accumulations on the hair are excluded.

Surprisingly, it has now been found that a combination  
25 of certain cationic tensides with further conditioning substances do not have the abovementioned disadvantages and at the same time improve the feel, wet combability and the shine of the treated hair.

30 The invention thus firstly provides agents for the care treatment of keratin fibers, in particular human hair, which comprise at least one tenside of the formula (I)



and at least one conditioning component.

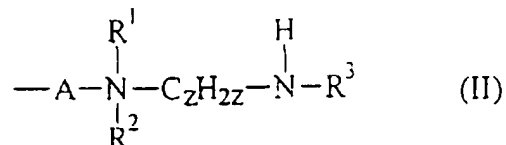
In the formula (I), y is an integer from 0 to 2, x is an integer from 1 to 3 with the proviso that the sum of x and y is 3.

5

In the tensides to be used according to the invention, M is additionally hydrogen, an equivalent of an alkali metal or alkaline earth metal cation, an ammonium cation or an alkyl radical having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, which is optionally substituted by one or more hydroxyl group(s). Particular preference is given to compounds in which M is a sodium cation.

Furthermore, B in the formula (I) of the tensides to be used according to the invention is an equivalent of a physiologically compatible anion. Examples of suitable anions are chloride, bromide, iodide, sulfate, perchlorate, tetrafluoroborate, tetraphenylborate and tetrachloridezincate. Preference is given to the chloride ion.

R in the tensides of the formula (I) according to the invention is a radical of the formula (II),



in which z is an integer from 1 to 4, in particular 3, and

R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup>, independently of one another, are a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl radical, which is optionally substituted by one or more hydroxyl group(s) or an acyl group.

30

According to the invention, A is one of the units -O-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-, -O-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>- or -O-CH<sub>2</sub>-CHOH-CH<sub>2</sub>-, the unit -O-CH<sub>2</sub>-CHOH-CH<sub>2</sub>- being particularly preferred.

35 The radical R<sup>3</sup> is

(a) a branched or unbranched, saturated C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>-acyl radical or

(b) a branched or unbranched, mono- or polyunsaturated C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>-acyl radical.

5

Particularly preferred saturated radicals R<sup>3</sup> are the radicals of stearic acid, and the radicals of the mixture of the fatty acids which are obtained from coconut oil.

10

A particularly preferred unsaturated radical R<sub>3</sub> is the radical of linoleic acid. Surprisingly, it has been found that compounds of the formula (I) in which R<sup>3</sup> is the radical of linoleic acid are characterized by higher compatibility with the emulsifier system. This means that the substances can be incorporated more easily into the formulations. Furthermore, formulations containing compounds of the formula (I) in which R<sup>3</sup> is the radical of linoleic acid has a significantly higher care effect compared with compounds containing saturated fatty acid radicals.

Examples of the C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl groups mentioned as substituents in the compounds according to the invention are the groups methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl and butyl. Ethyl and methyl groups are preferred alkyl groups. Very particular preference is given to methyl groups.

Compounds of the formula (I) are already known. Thus, EP-A1-13 713 describes the surface-active properties of these compounds in general. In addition, the use of a compound of the formula (I) in hair coloring compositions is already known from DE-A1-44 08 506. However, these specifications give no indications of the synergistic increase in the care effect of the active ingredient combinations according to the

invention.

Very particularly preferred compounds of the formula (I) are the substances known under the INCI names  
5 Linoleamidopropyl PG-Dimonium Chloride Phosphate, Cocamidopropyl PG-Dimonium Chloride Phosphate and Stearamidopropyl PG-Dimonium Chloride Phosphate. These are sold, for example, by Mona under the trade names Phospholipid EFA®, Phospholipid PTC® and Phospholipid  
10 SV®.

According to the invention, the compounds of the formula (I) are used in the claimed agents in amounts of from 0.1 to 5% by weight, in particular in amounts  
15 of from 0.2 to 2% by weight, in each case based on the total agent.

According to the invention, preferred conditioning active ingredients are the low molecular weight  
20 quaternary compounds. Particular preference is given to ammonium halides, such as alkyltrimethylammonium chlorides, dialkyldimethylammonium chlorides and trialkylmethylammonium chlorides, e.g. cetyltrimethylammonium chloride, stearyltrimethylammonium  
25 chloride, distearyldimethylammonium chloride, lauryldimethylbenzylammonium chloride and tricetylmethylammonium chloride.

Very particularly preferred compounds are the halides  
30 of the cetyltrimethylammonium cation, in particular the bromide.

The preferred quaternary ammonium compounds also include the quaternary ester compounds, so-called  
35 "ester quats", such as the methylhydroxyalkyl-dialkoyloxyalkylammonium methosulfates sold under the trade name Stepantex®, and the product sold under the



trade name Dehyquart®. Very particular preference is given to the mixture of fatty alcohols with methyltriethanolammonium methylsulfate dialkyl esters sold under the trade name Dehyquart® F75.

5

A further preferred group of quaternary ammonium compounds are the quaternized derivatives of imidazoline, such as, for example, the product sold under the trade name Rewoquat® W75 PG (INCI name: Quaternium-27).

As conditioning active ingredients, preference may also be given to cationic polymers. These are polymers which usually contain a quaternary nitrogen atom, for example in the form of an ammonium group.

Preferred cationic polymers are, for example,

- quaternized cellulose derivatives, as are commercially available under the names Celquat® and Polymer JR®. The compounds Celquat® H 100, Celquat® L 200 and Polymer JR® 400 (INCI name: Polyquaternium-10) are preferred quaternized cellulose derivatives.
- Polymeric dimethyldiallylammonium salts and copolymers thereof with esters and amides of acrylic acid and methacrylic acid, and the free acids. The products available commercially under the names Merquat® 100 (poly(dimethyldiallylammonium chloride)), Merquat® 280 (dimethyldiallylammonium chloride-acrylic acid copolymer), Merquat® 550 (dimethyldiallylammonium chloride-acrylamide copolymer), and Merquat® Plus 3300 (dimethyldiallylammonium chloride-acrylamide-acrylic acid terpolymer) are examples of such cationic polymers.
- Copolymers of vinylpyrrolidone with quaternized derivatives of dialkylaminoacrylate and -methacrylate, such as, for example, vinylpyrrolidone-

- dimethylaminomethacrylate copolymers quaternized with diethyl sulfate. Such compounds are available commercially under the names Gafquat® 734 and Gafquat® 755. A further example of such a
- 5 copolymer of vinylpyrrolidone and methacrylamido-propyltrimethylammonium chloride sold under the trade name Gafquat® HS 100.
- Vinylpyrrolidone-methoimidazolinium chloride copolymers, as supplied under the name Luviquat®.
  - 10 - Quaternized polyvinyl alcohol
  - Polyquaternium-37, as sold under the trade name Salcare® SC96, and the polymers known under the names
  - Polyquaternium 2,
  - 15 - Polyquaternium 17,
  - Polyquaternium 18 and
  - Polyquaternium 27, with quaternary nitrogen atoms in the polymer main chain.
- 20 Preference is given to cationic polymers from the first four groups mentioned, and, in particular, the polymers sold under the trade name Mirapol® A15 (INCI name: Polyquaternium-2) and Gafquat® 755N (INCI name: Polyquaternium-11). Polyquaternium-2, in combination
- 25 with the tensides of the formula (I), is a very particularly preferred conditioning component.

Particularly in the case of the combination of the compounds of the formula (I) with cationic polymers as

30 conditioning components, surprisingly strong synergistic effects of the component have been observed with regard to the overall care effect.

A further group of conditioning components are the

35 protein derivatives. The protein derivatives can be based on animal or vegetable proteins. Suitable starting substances are, for example, keratin,

collagen, elastin, wheat proteins, milk proteins, egg white proteins, silk proteins, almond proteins, soya proteins and proteins from animal hides.

- 5 Corresponding protein hydrolyzates are obtained in each case as a product mixture from the acidically, basically and/or enzymatically catalyzed degradation of these proteins. One example of a protein hydrolyzate preferred according to the invention is the collagen  
10 derivative sold under the trade name Crotein® C (INCI name: hydrolyzed collagen).

- Cationic derivatives are obtained by subsequent reaction with compounds which usually carry quaternary  
15 ammonium groups or by reaction with corresponding amines and subsequent quaternization. A series of such quaternary protein hydrolyzates are commercial products available, for example, under the trade names  
Lamequat® L (cationic collagen hydrolyzate; INCI name:  
20 Lauryldimonium Hydroxypropylamino Hydrolyzed Animal Protein; Henkel), Croquat® WKP (animal keratin hydrolyzate; INCI name: Aqua, Cocodimonium Hydroxypropyl Hydrolyzed Keratin; Croda),  
Hydrotritium® QL (cationic wheat protein hydrolyzate;  
25 INCI name: Lauryldimonium Hydroxypropyl Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein; Croda) and Crotein® Q (cationic collagen hydrolyzate; INCI name: Hydroxypropyltrimonium Hydrolyzed Collagen; Croda).

- 30 In a first preferred embodiment, protein derivatives of an animal origin are preferred. Particular preference is given to the protein hydrolyzates of animal keratin. Since the composition with regard to the amino acid sequences present is very similar to that of human  
35 hair, a high affinity of such products to human hair results. Examples thereof are the products sold under the trade names Nutrilan® Keratin W and Promois® WK.

However, according to a further embodiment of the present invention, it may also be preferred to use protein derivatives of a vegetable origin. A preferred  
5 vegetable protein hydrolyzate is the quaternary wheat protein hydrolyzate sold under the trade name Gluadin® WQ.

In addition, quaternized galactomannan polysaccharides  
10 are preferred conditioning agents. Galactomannan polysaccharides preferred according to the invention are the quaternary guar gum derivatives, in particular quaternary hydroxy-C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl guar gums, i.e. the quaternary propylene glycol ethers of guar gum, in  
15 particular the hydroxypropyl guar hydroxypropyltrimonium chloride. Some suitable derivatives are, for example, quaternary hydroxyethyl guar and quaternary hydroxybutyl guar. Suitable commercial products are, for example, sold under the  
20 trade names Jaguar® C-17 and Jaguar® C-162. A further group of suitable galactomannans are the quaternary polysaccharides obtained from the fruits of the carob tree.

25 In a further embodiment of the present compound, the conditioning components are chosen from the silicone oils. Silicone oils which may be used are, for example, the following compounds:

- oligomeric polydimethylcyclsiloxanes (INCI name:  
30 Cyclomethicone), in particular the tetramer and pentamer compound,
- hexamethyldisiloxane,
- polyphenylmethylsiloxane (INCI name: Phenyl Trimethicone),
- 35 - dimethylsiloxane/dimethylpolysiloxanol mixtures (INCI name: Cyclomethicone (and) Dimethiconol),
- silicone-glycol copolymers (INCI name: Dimethicone

Copolyol),

- aminofunctional polydimethylsiloxanes and
- hydroxylamino-modified silicones.

5 Such compounds are available commercially. Known commercial products are, for example, DC®344 Fluid, DC®345 Fluid, DC®200 Fluid, DC®556, DC®190, DC®193 SU and DC®Q2-1401 from Dow Corning, and the products Abil®K4, Abil®K520 and Abil®B8839 from Th. Goldschmidt  
10 AG.

Particular preference is given to the dimethylsiloxane/dimethylpolysiloxanol mixtures and the amino-group-containing silicone oils, such as, for example,  
15 the commercially available products Q2-7224 (manufacturer: Dow Corning; a stabilized trimethylsilylamodimethicone), Dow Corning 939 Emulsion (comprising a hydroxylamino-modified silicone which is also referred to as amodimethicone), SM-2059  
20 (manufacturer: General Electric), SLM-55067 (manufacturer: Wacker) and Abil®-Quat 3270 and 3272 (manufacturer: Th. Goldschmidt; diquaternary polydimethylsiloxanes, quaternium-80). As conditioning active ingredients, it is also possible to use paraffin  
25 oils, synthetically prepared oligomeric alkenes, and vegetable oils, such as jojoba oil, sunflower oil, orange oil, almond oil, wheatgerm oil and peach kernel oil.

30 The conditioning components are preferably present in the compositions according to the invention in amounts of from 0.05 to 5% by weight, in particular from 0.1 to 2% by weight, in each case based on the total composition. In the case of silicone oils, amounts of  
35 from 0.05 to 10% by weight, in particular from 0.2 to 5% by weight, very particularly amounts of from 0.5 to 2% by weight, in each case based on the total

composition, in the compositions according to the invention may be preferred.

The nature of the hair-treatment composition used according to the invention is not subject to any limitations in principle. The compositions according to the invention can either remain on the hair, or be washed out again after a contact time of from a few seconds up to 45 minutes. Examples of compositions used according to the invention are shampoos, rinses, cures, conditioning agents, tinting agents, colorants, permanent waving compositions, neutralizing agents, hairsprays and blow waving compositions. The use of the active ingredient combinations according to the invention in rinse-off products may be a preferred embodiment.

The present invention further provides hair-treatment compositions which comprise the above-described active ingredient combination and at least one dye precursor and/or at least one dye. The colorations achieved with the compositions according to the invention are characterized by their improved fastness properties coupled with significantly improved care condition of the fibers.

In a first embodiment of this subject-matter of the present invention, the dye precursor may be an oxidation dye precursor of the developer type. It is also possible to use two or more developers together in the compositions according to the invention.

Developer substances are usually aromatic or heterocyclic ring systems which are characterized by two reactive groups, generally hydroxyl or amino groups, which are in the ortho or para position relative to one another. Such compounds are, for

example, primary aromatic amines with a further free or substituted hydroxyl or amino group in the para or ortho position, and also diaminopyridine derivatives, heterocyclic hydrazone derivatives or 4-aminopyrazolone  
5 derivatives.

Developer components preferred according to the invention are p-phenylenediamine, p-tolylenediamine, p-aminophenol, o-aminophenol, 1-(2'-hydroxyethyl)-2,5-  
10 diaminobenzene, N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)-p-phenylenediamine, 2-(2,5-diaminophenoxy)ethanol, 1-phenyl-3-carboxyamido-4-amino-5-pyrazolone, 4-amino-3-methylphenol, 2,4,5,6-tetraaminopyrimidine, 2-hydroxy-4,5,6-triaminopyrimidine, 4-hydroxy-2,5,6-triaminopyrimidine,  
15 2,4-dihydroxy-5,6-diaminopyrimidine, 2-dimethylamino-4,5,6-triaminopyrimidine, 2-hydroxymethylamino-4-aminophenol, 4,4'-diaminodiphenylamine, 4-amino-3-fluorophenol, 2-aminomethyl-4-aminophenol, 2-hydroxymethyl-4-aminophenol, bis(2-hydroxy-5-aminophenyl)-  
20 methane, 1,4-bis(4-aminophenyl)diazacycloheptane, 1,3-bis(N(2-hydroxyethyl)-N-(4-aminophenylamino))-2-propanol, 4-amino-2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)phenol, and 4,5-diaminopyrazole derivatives according to EP 0 740 931 and WO 94/08970, such as, for example, 4,5-diamino-1-  
25 (2'-hydroxyethyl)pyrazole.

Particularly preferred developer components are p-phenylenediamine, p-tolylenediamine, p-aminophenol, 1-(2'-hydroxyethyl)-2,5-diaminobenzene, 4-amino-3-  
30 methylphenol, 2-aminomethyl-4-aminophenol, 2,4,5,6-tetraaminopyrimidine, 2-hydroxy-4,5,6-triaminopyrimidine and 4-hydroxy-2,5,6-triaminopyrimidine.

Furthermore, to nuance the achievable color shades, the  
35 compositions according to the invention may also comprise one or more coupler components. Coupler substances are frequently aromatic or heterocyclic ring

systems which have two reactive groups in the meta position. The coupler components usually used are m-phenylenediamine derivatives, naphthols, resorcinol and resorcinol derivatives, pyrazolones and m-aminophenol  
5 derivatives.

Coupler components preferred according to the invention are

- m-aminophenol and derivatives thereof, such as,  
10 for example, 5-amino-2-methylphenol, 5-(3-hydroxypropylamino)-2-methylphenol, 3-amino-2-chloro-6-methylphenol, 2-hydroxy-4-aminophenoxyethanol, 3-amino-6-methoxy-2-methylaminophenol, 2,6-dimethyl-3-aminophenol, 3-  
15 trifluoroacetyl-amino-2-chloro-6-methylphenol, 5-amino-4-chloro-2-methylphenol, 5-amino-4-methoxy-2-methylphenol, 5-(2'-hydroxyethyl)amino-2-methylphenol, 3-(diethylamino)phenol, N-cyclopentyl-3-aminophenol, 1,3-dihydroxy-5-  
20 (methylamino)benzene, 3-(ethylamino)-4-methylphenol and 2,4-dichloro-3-aminophenol,  
- o-aminophenol and derivatives thereof,  
- m-diaminobenzene and derivatives thereof, such as,  
for example, 2,4-diaminophenoxyethanol, 1,3-  
25 bis(2,4-diaminophenoxy)propane, 1-methoxy-2-amino-4-(2'-hydroxyethylamino)benzene, 1,3-bis(2,4-diaminophenyl)propane, 2,6-bis(2-hydroxyethylamino)-1-methylbenzene and 1-amino-3-bis(2'-hydroxyethyl)aminobenzene,  
30 - o-diaminobenzene and derivatives thereof, such as,  
for example, 3,4-diaminobenzoic acid and 2,3-diamino-1-methylbenzene,  
- di- or trihydroxybenzene derivatives, such as, for  
example, resorcinol, resorcinol monomethyl ether,  
35 2-methylresorcinol, 5-methylresorcinol, 2,5-dimethylresorcinol, 2-chlororesorcinol, 4-chlororesorcinol, pyrogallol and 1,2,4-trihydroxy-



- benzene,
- pyridine derivatives, such as, for example, 2,6-dihydroxypyridine, 2-amino-3-hydroxypyridine, 2-amino-5-chloro-3-hydroxypyridine, 3-amino-2-methylamino-6-methoxypyridine, 2,6-dihydroxy-3,4-dimethylpyridine, 2,6-dihydroxy-3,4-diaminopyridine, 2,6-dihydroxy-4-methylpyridine, 2,6-diaminopyridine, 2,3-diamino-6-methoxypyridine and 3,5-diamino-2,6-dimethoxypyridine,
  - 5 - naphthalene derivatives, such as, for example, 1-naphthol, 2-methyl-1-naphthol, 2-hydroxymethyl-1-naphthol, 2-hydroxyethyl-1-naphthol, 1,5-dihydroxynaphthalene, 1,6-dihydroxynaphthalene, 1,7-dihydroxynaphthalene, 1,8-dihydroxynaphthalene, 2,7-dihydroxynaphthalene and 2,3-dihydroxynaphthalene,
  - morpholine derivatives such as, for example, 6-hydroxybenzomorpholine and 6-aminobenzomorpholine,
  - quinoxaline derivatives, such as, for example, 6-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoxaline,
  - 20 - pyrazole derivatives, such as, for example, 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazol-5-one,
  - indole derivatives, such as, for example, 4-hydroxyindole, 6-hydroxyindole and 7-hydroxyindole,
  - 25 - methylenedioxybenzene derivatives, such as, for example, 3,4-methylenedioxyphenol, 1-hydroxy-3,4-methylenedioxybenzene, 1-amino-3,4-methylenedioxybenzene and 1-(2'-hydroxyethyl)amino-3,4-methylenedioxybenzene.
  - 30

Particularly preferred coupler components are 1-naphthol, 1,5-, 2,7- and 1,7-dihydroxynaphthalene, 5-amino-2-methylphenol, resorcinol, 3-aminophenol, 4-chlororesorcinol, 2-chloro-6-methyl-3-aminophenol, 2-methylresorcinol, 5-methylresorcinol, 2,5-dimethylresorcinol, 2-amino-3-hydroxypyridine, and 2,6-

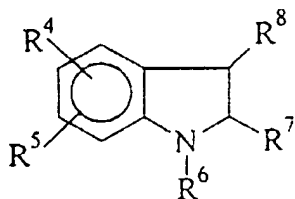
35

dihydroxy-3,4-diaminopyridine.

The developer and coupler components are usually used in free form. In the case of substances with amino groups, it may, however, be preferred to use them in salt form, in particular in the form of hydrochlorides and sulfates.

The hair coloring compositions according to the invention comprise the developer components and also the coupler components preferably in amount of from 0.005 to 20% by weight, preferably 0.1 to 5% by weight, in each case based on the overall oxidation colorant. Developer components and coupler components are usually used in approximately equal molar amounts relative to one another. Although the equimolar feed has proven advantageous, a certain excess of individual oxidation dye precursors is not disadvantageous, meaning that developer components and coupler components may preferably be present in a molar ratio of from 1:0.5 to 1:2 in the colorant. The total amount of oxidation dye precursors is usually at most 20% by weight, based on the total composition.

According to a second preferred embodiment of the subject-matter of the present invention, the dye precursor may be a derivative of indoline of the formula (IIIa),

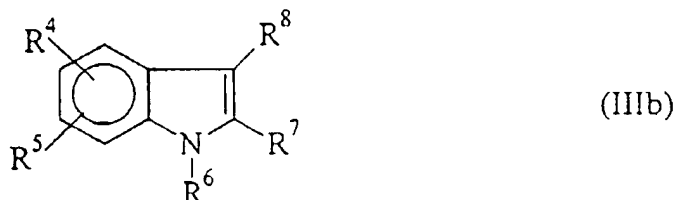


(IIIa)

in which, independently of one another,  $R^6$  is hydrogen, a  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl group or a  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -hydroxyalkyl group,  $R^7$  is

hydrogen or a -COOH group, where the -COOH group may also be in salt form with a physiologically compatible cation,  $R_8$  is hydrogen or a  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl group,  $R^1$  is hydrogen, a hydroxyl group, an amino group, a  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy group or a group -OCO- $R^9$ , in which  $R^9$  is a  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl group, and  $R^5$  is one of the groups mentioned under  $R^4$ , or a physiologically compatible salt of these compounds with an organic or inorganic acid, with the proviso that  $R^4$  and  $R^5$  are not hydrogen at the same time.

In a third preferred embodiment of the subject-matter of the present invention, the dye precursor may be a derivative of indole of the formula (IIIb),



15

in which, independently of one another,  $R^6$  is hydrogen, a  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl group or a  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -hydroxyalkyl group,  $R^7$  is hydrogen or a -COOH group, where the -COOH group may also be in salt form with a physiologically compatible cation,  $R^8$  is hydrogen or a  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl group,  $R^4$  is hydrogen, a hydroxyl group, an amino group, a  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy group or a group -OCO- $R^9$ , in which  $R^9$  is a  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl group, and  $R^5$  is one of the groups given under  $R^4$ , or a physiologically compatible salt of these compounds with an organic or inorganic acid, with the proviso that  $R^4$  and  $R^5$  are not hydrogen at the same time.

Preferred substances of the formula (IIIa) are 5,6-dihydroxyindoline, N-methyl-5,6-dihydroxyindoline, N-ethyl-5,6-dihydroxyindoline, N-propyl-5,6-dihydroxyindoline, N-butyl-5,6-dihydroxyindoline, 5,6-dihydroxyindoline-2-carboxylic acid, 6-hydroxyindoline,

30

6-aminoindoline and 4-aminoindoline. Preferred substances of the formula (IIIb) are 5,6-dihydroxyindole, N-methyl-5,6-dihydroxyindole, N-ethyl-5,6-dihydroxyindole, N-propyl-5,6-dihydroxyindole, N-butyl-5,6-dihydroxyindole, 5,6-dihydroxyindole-2-carboxylic acid, 6-aminoindole and 4-aminoindole.

Very particular preference is given to 5,6-dihydroxyindole and 5,6-dihydroxyindoline.

10

In a first preferred variant of the embodiments described above, the compositions are formulated such that they comprise only indole derivatives and/or indoline derivatives of the formulae (IIIa) and (IIIb) as dye precursors and are free from customary oxidation dye precursors of the developer and/or coupler type.

15

In a second preferred variant of the embodiments described above, the compositions according to the invention may, in addition to the indole derivatives and/or indoline derivatives of the formulae (IIIa) and (IIIb), also comprise customary oxidation dye precursors of the developer and/or coupler type.

20

According to the invention, it may be particularly preferred to use the indole derivatives and/or the indoline derivatives of the formulae (IIIa) and (IIIb) in combination with one or more coupler components in hair coloring compositions. By way of example, express reference may be made at this point to the coupler components given above.

25

30

Furthermore, it may be preferred according to the invention to use the indole derivatives and/or indoline derivatives of the formulae (IIIa) and (IIIb) in combination with at least one amino acid or an oligo peptide in hair coloring compositions. According to the

35

invention, it may also be preferred if the amino acid is an  $\alpha$ -amino acid. Very particularly preferred  $\alpha$ -amino acids are arginine, ornithine, lysine and histidine.

5 In a further preferred embodiment, the hair-treatment compositions according to the invention comprise substantive dyes. Substantive dyes are usually nitrophenylenediamines, nitroaminophenols, azo dyes, anthraquinones or indophenols. Preferred substantive  
10 dyes are the compounds known under the international names or trade names HC Yellow 2, HC Yellow 4, HC Yellow 5, HC Yellow 6, Basic Yellow 57, Disperse Orange 3, HC Red 3, HC Red BN, Basic Red 76, HC Blue 2, HC Blue 12, Disperse Blue 3, Basic Blue 99, HC Violet  
15 1, Disperse Violet 1, Disperse Violet 4, Disperse Black 9, Basic Brown 16 and Basic Brown 17, and 4-amino-2-nitrodiphenylamine-2'-carboxylic acid, 6-nitro-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoxaline, hydroxyethyl-2-nitrotoluidine, picramic acid, 2-amino-6-chloro-4-nitrophenol 4-  
20 ethylamino-3-nitrobenzoic acid and 2-chloro-6-ethylamino-1-hydroxy-4-nitrobenzene.

The compositions of the invention according to this embodiment comprise the substantive dyes preferably in  
25 an amount of from 0.01 to 20% by weight, based on the total colorant.

Furthermore, the preparations according to the invention may also comprise naturally occurring dyes,  
30 such as, for example, henna red, henna neutral, henna black, chamomile blossom, sandalwood, black tea, buckthorn bark, sage, logwood, madder root, catechu, indigo, sedre and alkanna root.

35 It is not necessary that the oxidation dye precursors or the substantive dyes are each uniform compounds. Rather, as a consequence of the preparation processes

for the individual dyes, the hair coloring compositions according to the invention may also comprise further components in lesser amounts, provided these do not adversely affect the coloring result or do not have to be excluded for other reasons, e.g. toxicological reasons.

With regard to the dyes which can be used in the hair coloring compositions according to the invention, express reference is also made to the monograph Ch. Zviak, The Science of Hair Care, Chapter 7 (pages 248-250; substantive dyes), and chapter 8, pages 264-267; oxidation dye precursors), published as volume 7 of the series "Dermatology" (Ed.: Ch. Culnan and H. Maibach), Verlag Marcel Dekker Inc., New York, Basle, 1986, and the "European Inventory of Cosmetic Raw Materials", published by the European Community, available in floppy disk form from the Bundesverband Deutscher Industrie- und Handelsunternehmen für Arzneimittel, Reformwaren und Körperpflegemittel [Federal Association of German Industrial and Commercial Enterprises for Medicaments, Health Goods and Bodycare Products], Mannheim.

Colorations of particular color depth can be achieved if, in addition to the dyes and/or dye precursors, the compositions additionally comprise Meadowfoam Seed Oil (INCI name).

In a very particularly preferred embodiment of the present invention, the compositions comprise at least one dye and/or a dye precursor, polyquaternium-2 and the compound of the formula (I) known under the INCI name Linoleamidopropyl PG-Dimonium Chloride Phosphate.

For the preparation of the colorants according to the invention, the dye precursors are incorporated into a

suitable aqueous, alcoholic or aqueous-alcoholic carrier. For the purposes of hair coloring, such carriers are, for example, creams, emulsions, liquids, gels or else tenside-containing foaming solutions, e.g. shampoos, foam aerosols or other preparations which are suitable for application to the hair.

For the purposes of the present invention, aqueous-alcoholic solutions are to be understood as meaning aqueous solutions comprising 3 to 70% by weight of a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alcohol, in particular ethanol or isopropanol. The compositions according to the invention can additionally comprise further organic solvents, such as, for example, methoxybutanol, benzyl alcohol, ethyl diglycol or 1,2-propylene glycol. Preference is given here to water-soluble organic solvents.

The oxidative development of the coloration can in principle take place using atmospheric oxygen. However, preference is given to using a chemical oxidizing agent, particularly when a lightening effect on human hair is desired in addition to the coloration. Suitable oxidizing agents are persulfates, chlorites and, in particular, hydrogen peroxide or addition products thereof with urea, melamine, and also sodium borate. It is also possible to carry out the oxidation using enzymes. In this connection, the enzymes may serve to transfer atmospheric oxygen to the developer component or to intensify the effect of small amounts of oxidizing agent present. An example of an enzymatic process is the procedure to intensify the effect of small amounts (e.g. 1% and less, based on the overall composition) of hydrogen peroxide by peroxidases.

The preparation of the oxidizing agent is expediently mixed with the preparation from the oxidation dye precursors directly prior to hair coloring. The

resulting ready-to-use hair coloring preparation should preferably have a pH in the range from 6 to 12. Particular preference is given to the use of the hair coloring composition in a weakly alkaline medium. The application temperatures may be in a range between 15 and 40°C. After a contact time of from 5 to 45 minutes, the hair coloring composition is removed from the hair to be colored by rinsing. Subsequent washing with a shampoo is dispensed with if a carrier with a high content of tenside, e.g. a color shampoo, has been used.

The hair-treatment compositions according to the invention may also comprise all active ingredients, additives and auxiliaries known for such preparations. In many cases, the compositions comprise at least one tenside, anionic and also zwitterionic, ampholytic, nonionic and cationic tensides being suitable in principle. In many cases, it has, however, proven advantageous to choose the tensides from anionic, zwitterionic or nonionic tensides.

Surprisingly, it has been found that anionic tensides can be incorporated into the compositions according to the invention without the formation of noteworthy precipitates with the cationic components.

Suitable anionic tensides in preparations according to the invention are all anionic surface-active substances suitable for use on the human body. These are characterized by a solubilizing, anionic group, such as, for example, a carboxylate, sulfate, sulfonate or phosphate group, and a lipophilic alkyl group having about 10 to 22 carbon atoms. Additionally, glycol or polyglycol ether groups, ester groups, ether groups and amide groups, and hydroxyl groups may be present in the molecule. Examples of suitable anionic surfactants are,



in each case in the form of the sodium, potassium and ammonium and also the mono- di- and trialkanolammonium salts having 2 to 3 carbon atoms in the alkanol group,

- linear fatty acids having 10 to 22 carbon atoms  
5 (soaps)
- ether carboxylic acids of the formula  $R-O-(CH_2-CH_2O)_x-CH_2-COOH$ , in which R is a linear alkyl group having 10 to 22 carbon atoms and  $x = 0$  or 1 to 16,
- acyl sarcosides having 10 to 18 carbon atoms in the  
10 acyl group,
- acyl taurides having 10 to 18 carbon atoms in the acyl group,
- acyl isethionates having 10 to 18 carbon atoms in the acyl group,
- 15 - sulfosuccinic mono- and dialkyl esters having 8 to 18 carbon atoms in the alkyl group and sulfosuccinic monoalkyl polyoxyethyl esters having 8 to 18 carbon atoms in the alkyl group and 1 to 6 oxyethyl groups,
- linear alkanesulfonates having 12 to 18 carbon atoms,
- 20 - linear alpha-olefinsulfonates having 12 to 18 carbon atoms,
- alpha-sulfo fatty acid methyl esters of fatty acids having 12 to 18 carbon atoms,
- alkyl sulfates and alkyl polyglycol ether sulfates of  
25 the formula  $R-O(CH_2-CH_2O)_x-SO_3H$ , in which R is a preferably linear alkyl group having 10 to 18 carbon atoms and  $x = 0$  or 1 to 12,
- mixtures of surface-active hydroxysulfonates according to DE-A-37 25 030,
- 30 - sulfated hydroxyalkylpolyethylene and/or hydroxy-alkylene propylene glycol ethers according to DE-A-37 23 354,
- sulfonates of unsaturated fatty acids having 12 to 24 carbon atoms and 1 to 6 double bonds according to  
35 DE-A-39 26 344,
- esters of tartaric acid and citric acid with alcohols, which represent addition products of

approximately 2-15 molecules of ethylene oxide and/or propylene oxide with fatty alcohols having 8 to 22 carbon atoms.

5 Preferred anionic tensides are alkyl sulfates, alkylpolyglycol ether sulfates and ether carboxylic acids having 10 to 18 carbon atoms in the alkyl group and up to 12 glycol ether groups in the molecule and, in particular, salts of saturated and, in particular, 10 unsaturated C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>22</sub>-carboxylic acids, such as oleic acid, stearic acid, isostearic acid and palmitic acid.

Zwitterionic tensides is the term used for those surface-active compounds which carry at least one 15 quaternary ammonium group and at least one -COO<sup>(-)</sup> or -SO<sub>3</sub><sup>(-)</sup> group in the molecule. Particular suitable zwitterionic tensides are the betaines, such as N-alkyl-N,N-dimethylammonium glycinate, for example cocoalkyldimethylammonium glycinate, N-acylaminoethyl- 20 N,N-dimethylammonium glycinate, for example cocoacylaminoethyl dimethylammonium glycinate, and 2-alkyl-3-carboxymethyl-3-hydroxyethylimidazolines having in each case 8 to 18 carbon atoms in the alkyl or acyl group, and also cocoacylaminoethyl hydroxyethyl- 25 carboxymethylglycinate. A preferred zwitterionic tenside is the fatty acid amide derivative known under the INCI name Cocamidopropyl Betaine.

Ampholytic tensides are to be understood as meaning 30 those surface-active compounds which, apart from a C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>-alkyl or -acyl group in the molecule, contain at least one free amino group and at least one -COOH or -SO<sub>3</sub>H group and are capable of forming internal salts. Examples of suitable ampholytic tensides are 35 N-alkylglycines, N-alkylpropionic acids, N-alkylaminobutyric acids, N-alkyliminodipropionic acids, N-hydroxyethyl-N-alkylamidopropylglycines, N-

alkyltaurines, N-alkylsarcosines, 2-alkylaminopropionic acids and alkylaminoacetic acids having in each case about 8 to 18 carbon atoms in the alkyl group. Particularly preferred ampholytic tensides are N-  
5 cocoalkylaminopropionate, cocoacylaminoethylamino-  
propionate and C<sub>12-18</sub>-acylsarcosine.

Nonionic tensides contain, as hydrophilic group, e.g. a polyol group, a polyalkylene glycol ether group or a  
10 combination of polyol and polyglycol ether groups. Such compounds are, for example,

- addition products of from 2 to 30 mol of ethylene oxide and/or 0 to 5 mol of propylene oxide with linear fatty alcohols having 8 to 22 carbon atoms,  
15 with fatty acids having 12 to 22 carbon atoms and with alcohol phenols having 8 to 15 carbon atoms in the alkyl group,
- C<sub>12-22</sub>-fatty acid mono- and diesters of addition products of from 1 to 30 mol of ethylene oxide with  
20 glycerol,
- C<sub>8-22</sub>-alkyl mono- and -oligoglycosides and ethoxylated analogs thereof,
- addition products of from 5 to 60 mol of ethylene oxide with castor oil and hydrogenated castor oil,
- 25 - addition products of ethylene oxide with sorbitan fatty acid esters
- addition products of ethylene oxide with fatty acid alkanolamide.

30 Alkylamidoamines, in particular fatty acid amido amines, such as the stearylamidopropyldimethylamine available under the name Tego Amid®S 18, are characterized, as well as by a good conditioning action, in particular by their good biodegradability.

35

One example of a quaternary sugar derivative which can be used as cationic tenside is the commercial product

Glucquat®100, according to INCI nomenclature a "Lauryl Methyl Gluceth-10 Hydroxypropyl Dimonium Chloride".

5 The compounds containing alcohol groups used as tensides may each be uniform substances. However, it is generally preferred to prepare the substances starting from native vegetable or animal raw materials, thus giving mixtures of substances having varying alkyl chain lengths depending on the raw material in  
10 question.

In the case of the tensides which represent addition products of ethylene and/or propylene oxide with fatty alcohols or derivatives of these addition products, it  
15 is possible to use either products with a "normal" homologue distribution and also those with a narrowed homologue distribution. Here, "normal" homologue distribution is to be understood as meaning mixtures of homologues obtained during the reaction of fatty  
20 alcohol and alkylene oxide using alkali metals, alkali metal hydroxides or alkali metal alkoxides as catalysts. Narrowed homologue distributions are, by contrast, obtained if, for example, hydrotalcites, alkaline earth metal salts of ether carboxylic acids,  
25 alkaline earth metal oxides, hydroxides or alkoxides are used as catalysts. The use of products with narrowed homologue distribution may be preferred.

Finally, the compositions according to the invention  
30 preferably also comprise a fatty substance.

Preferred fatty substances are linear and branched, saturated and unsaturated fatty alcohols or natural fatty alcohol mixtures having 8 to 22 carbon atoms in  
35 the alkyl chain, such as, for example, decanol, octanol, octenol, dodecenol, decenol, octadienol, dodecadienol, decadienol, oleyl alcohol, eruca alcohol,

ricinoleic alcohol, stearyl alcohol, isostearyl alcohol, cetyl alcohol, lauryl alcohol, myristyl alcohol, arachidyl alcohol, caprylic alcohol, capric alcohol, linoleyl alcohol, linolenyl alcohol and  
5 behenyl alcohol, and Guerbet alcohols thereof, and also fatty alcohol sections which are produced by reducing naturally occurring triglycerides, such as beef tallow, palm oil, peanut oil, rapeseed oil, cottonseed oil, soyabean oil, sunflower oil and linseed oil, or fatty  
10 acid esters arising from their transesterification products with corresponding alcohols, and thus represent a mixture of different fatty alcohols. The fatty alcohols are usually used in amounts of from 0.01 to 15% by weight, preferably from 0.1 to 10% by weight  
15 and particularly preferably from 0.3 to 6% by weight, based on the total preparation.

As fatty substances, it is also possible to use monoesters of the fatty acids with alcohols having 6 to  
20 24 carbon atoms, and triglycerides of natural origin.

Further active ingredients, auxiliaries and additives are, for example,

- nonionic polymers, such as, for example,  
25 vinylpyrrolidone/vinyl acrylate copolymers, polyvinylpyrrolidone and vinylpyrrolidone/vinyl acetate copolymers and polysiloxanes,
- zwitterionic and amphoteric polymers, such as, for example, acrylamidopropyltrimethylammonium chloride/  
30 acrylate copolymers and octylacrylamide/methyl methacrylate/tert-butylaminoethyl methacrylate/2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate copolymers,
- anionic polymers, such as, for example, polyacrylic acids, crosslinked polyacrylic acids, vinyl  
35 acetate/crotonic acid copolymers, vinylpyrrolidone/vinyl acrylate copolymers, vinyl acetate/butyl maleate/isobornyl acrylate copolymers,

methyl vinyl ether/maleic anhydride copolymers and acrylic acid/ethyl acrylate/N-tert-butylacrylamide terpolymers,

- thickeners, such as agar-agar, guar gum, alginate, xanthan gum, gum arabic, karaya gum, carob seed grain, linseed gums, dextrans, cellulose derivatives, e.g. methylcellulose, hydroxyalkylcellulose and carboxymethylcellulose, starch fractions and derivatives, such as amylose, amylopektin and dextrans, clays, such as, for example, bentonite or completely synthetic hydrocolloids, such as, for example, polyvinyl alcohol,
- structurants, such as glucose and maleic acid,
- hair-conditioning compounds, such as phospholipids, for example soya lecithin, egg lecithin and cephalins,
- perfume oils, dimethyl isosorbide and cyclodextrins,
- solubility promoters, such as ethanol, isopropanol, ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, glycerol and diethylene glycol,
- antidandruff active ingredients, such as piroctone olamine and zinc omadine,
- further substances for setting the pH,
- active ingredients, such as panthenol, pantothenic acid, allantoin, pyrrolidonecarboxylic acids and salts thereof, plant extracts and vitamins,
- cholesterol,
- light protection agents,
- bodying agents, such as sugar esters, polyol esters or polyol alcohol ethers,
- fats and waxes, such as spermaceti, beeswax, montan wax, paraffins, fatty alcohols and fatty acid esters,
- fatty acid alkanolamides,
- complexing agents, such as EDTA, NTA and phosphonic acids,
- swelling and penetration substances, such as glycerol, propylene glycol monoethyl ether,

- carbonates, hydrogencarbonates, guanidines, ureas and primary, secondary and tertiary phosphates,
- opacifiers, such as latex,
  - pearlizing agents, such as ethylene glycol mono- and distearate,
  - propellants, such as propane-butane mixtures, N<sub>2</sub>O, diemthyl ether, CO<sub>2</sub> and air, and
  - antioxidants.
- 10 The constituents of the water-containing carrier are used for the preparation of the hair-treatment compositions according to the invention in amounts customary for this purpose; e.g. emulsifiers are used in concentrations of from 0.5 to 30% by weight and
- 15 thickeners are used in concentrations of from 0.1 to 25% by weight of the overall composition.

The present invention further provides for the use of the compositions as claimed in one of claims 3 to 12

20 for coloring keratin fibers.

The examples below serve to illustrate the subject-matter of the present invention in more detail.

All amounts given in the examples are parts by weight.

Example 1

	Ammonium carbopol solution, 1% strength in water <sup>1</sup>	17.25
5	Ammonium rohagit solution, 6% strength in water <sup>2</sup>	5.25
	Oleth-7 <sup>3</sup>	5.70
	Potassium olein soap, 12.5% strength in water	12.75
	Potassium castor oil soap, 12.5% strength in water	3.45
	Plantaren® 2000 <sup>4</sup>	0.53
10	Titanium dioxide anatase, type AS 05	0.48
	Cetiol® V <sup>5</sup>	3.45
	Cetyl alcohol	16.80
	Glycerol monostearate NSE <sup>6</sup>	2.85
	Phospholipid EFA <sup>7</sup>	0.85
15	Tetrasodium EDTA	0.46
	Silica, highly dispersed, pyrogenic	0.11
	p-Tolylenediamine	2.41
	Resorcinol	0.86
	3-Aminophenol	0.26
20	1-Methoxy-2-amino-4-(2-hydroxyethylamino)benzene	0.11
	1,2-Propylene glycol USP	1.05
	Methoxybutanol	1.43
	Ammonia, 25% strength in water	ad pH 9.0
	Ascorbic acid	0.06
25	Mirapol® A15 <sup>8</sup>	0.19
	Perfume	0.43
	Water	ad 100.00

<sup>1</sup> Solution of an ammonium salt of a methacrylic acid-methyl acrylate copolymer (INCI name: Ammonium Polyacrylate) (Röhm GmbH)

<sup>2</sup> Solution of an ammonium salt of an acrylic acid polymer (INCI name: Ammonium Acrylate Copolymer) (Goodrich)

<sup>3</sup> Oleyl alcohol with 7 EO units (Henkel)

<sup>4</sup> C<sub>8-16</sub>-alkyl 1,4-polyglucoside (about 51% active substance; INCI name: Decyl Glucoside) (Henkel)



- <sup>5</sup> Oleic acid decyl ester (INCI name: Decyl Oleate) (Henkel)
- <sup>6</sup> (INCI name: Glyceryl Stearate) (Oleofina)
- <sup>7</sup> Compound of the formula (I) (about 30% active
- 5 substance; INCI name: Linoleamidopropyl PG-Dimonium Chloride Phosphate) (Mona)
- <sup>8</sup> About 64% active substance; INCI name: Polyquaternium-2 (Rhodia)
- 10 This composition was mixed with an aqueous, 6% strength hydrogen peroxide solution in the ratio 1:1 and applied to a light brown, 80% gray normal hair tress. After a contact time of 30 min at 25°C, the tress was rinsed with water, subsequently shampooed and dried with a
- 15 hairdryer.
- The resulting tress had been colored dark brown and had very good gray coverage.

Example 2

	Ammonium carbopol solution, 1% strength in water	17.25
	Ammonium rohagit solution, 6% strength in water	5.25
5	Oleth-7	5.70
	Potassium olein soap, 12.5% strength in water	12.75
	Potassium castor oil soap, 12.5% strength in water	3.45
	Plantaren® 2000	0.53
	Titanium dioxide anatase, type AS 05	0.48
10	Cetiol® V	3.45
	Cetyl alcohol	16.80
	Glycerol monostearate NSE	2.85
	Phospholipid EFA	0.85
	Tetrasodium EDTA	0.46
15	Silica, highly dispersed, pyrogenic	0.11
	p-Tolylenediamine	2.12
	Resorcinol	0.63
	3-Aminophenol	0.20
	1-Methoxy-2-amino-4-(2-hydroxyethylamino)benzene	0.05
20	1,2-Propylene glycol USP	1.05
	Methoxybutanol	1.43
	Ammonia, 25% strength in water	ad pH 10.0
	Ascorbic acid	0.06
	Cetyltrimethylammonium bromide	0.50
25	Perfume	0.43
	Water	ad 100.00

This composition was mixed with an aqueous, 6% strength hydrogen peroxide solution in the ratio 1:1 and applied to a dark blond, 50% gray normal hair tress. After a contact time of 30 min at 25°C, the tress was rinsed with water, subsequently shampooed and dried with a hairdryer.

The resulting tress had been colored light brown and had very good gray coverage.

Example 3

	Ammonium carbopol solution, 1% strength in water	17.25
	Ammonium rohagit solution, 6% strength in water	5.25
5	Oleth-7	5.70
	Potassium olein soap, 12.5% strength in water	12.75
	Potassium castor oil soap, 12.5% strength in water	3.45
	Plantaren® 2000	0.53
	Titanium dioxide anatase, type AS 05	0.48
10	Cetiol® V	3.45
	Cetyl alcohol	16.80
	Glycerol monostearate NSE	2.85
	Phospholipid EFA	0.85
	Tetrasodium EDTA	0.46
15	Silica, highly dispersed, pyrogenic	0.11
	p-Tolylenediamine	0.84
	Resorcinol	0.21
	3-Aminophenol	0.05
	4-Chlororesorcinol	0.15
20	1,2-Propylene glycol USP	1.05
	Methoxybutanol	1.43
	Ammonia, 25% strength in water	ad pH 10.5
	Ascorbic acid	0.06
	Rewoquat®W 75 PG <sup>9</sup>	0.30
25	Perfume	0.45
	Water	ad 100.00
<sup>9</sup> 1-Methyl-2-nortallow-alkyl-3-tallow fatty acid		
	amidoethylimidazolinium methosulfate (about 75%	
30	active substance in propylene glycol; INCI name:	
	Quaternium 27) (Witco Surfactants GmbH)	

This composition was mixed with an aqueous, 6% strength hydrogen peroxide solution in the ratio 1:1 and applied to a medium blond, 50% gray normal hair tress. After a contact time of 30 min at 25°C, the tress was rinsed with water, subsequently shampooed and dried with a

WO 00/59457

CA 02366826 2001-10-01

PCT/EP00/02538

- 33 -

H3933

hairdryer.

The resulting tress had been colored dark blond and had very good gray coverage.

Example 4

	Ammonium carbopol solution, 1% strength in water	17.25
	Ammonium rohagit solution, 6% strength in water	5.25
5	Oleth-7	5.70
	Potassium olein soap, 12.5% strength in water	12.75
	Potassium castor oil soap, 12.5% strength in water	3.45
	Plantaren® 2000	0.53
	Titanium dioxide anatase, type AS 05	0.48
10	Cetiol® V	3.45
	Cetyl alcohol	16.80
	Glycerol monostearate NSE	2.85
	Phospholipid EFA	0.85
	Tetrasodium EDTA	0.46
15	Silica, highly dispersed, pyrogenic	0.22
	p-Tolylenediamine	1.33
	Resorcinol	0.48
	3-Aminophenol	0.10
	1-Methoxy-2-amino-4-(2-hydroxyethylamino)benzene	0.02
20	1,2-Propylene glycol USP	1.05
	Methoxybutanol	1.43
	Ammonia, 25% strength in water	ad pH 9.5
	Ascorbic acid	0.06
	Polymer JR® 400 <sup>10</sup>	1.00
25	Perfume	0.43
	Water	ad 100.00

<sup>10</sup> Quaternized hydroxyethylcellulose (INCI name:  
Polyquaternium-10) (Amerchol)

30

This composition was mixed with an aqueous, 1.5% strength hydrogen peroxide solution in the ratio 1:2 and applied to a dark blond normal hair tress. After a contact time of 30 min at 25°C, the tress was rinsed  
35 with water, subsequently shampooed and dried with a hairdryer.

The resulting tress had been colored light brown.

Example 5

	Ammonium carbopol solution, 1% strength in water	17.25
	Ammonium rohagit solution, 6% strength in water	5.25
5	Oleth-7	5.70
	Potassium olein soap, 12.5% strength in water	12.75
	Potassium castor oil soap, 12.5% strength in water	3.45
	Plantaren® 2000	0.53
	Titanium dioxide anatase, type AS 05	0.48
10	Cetiol® V	3.45
	Cetyl alcohol	16.80
	Glycerol monostearate NSE	2.85
	Phospholipid SV <sup>11</sup>	0.85
	Tetrasodium EDTA	0.46
15	Silica, highly dispersed, pyrogenic	0.11
	p-Tolylenediamine	2.41
	Resorcinol	0.86
	3-Aminophenol	0.26
	1-Methoxy-2-amino-4-(2-hydroxyethylamino)benzene	0.11
20	1,2-Propylene glycol USP	1.05
	Methoxybutanol	1.43
	Ammonia, 25% strength in water	ad pH 9.0
	Ascorbic acid	0.06
	Gafquat® 755N <sup>12</sup>	0.50
25	Perfume	0.43
	Water	ad 100.00

<sup>11</sup> Compound of the formula (I) (about 41.5% active substance; INCI name: Stearamidopropyl PG-Dimonium Chloride Phosphate (and) Cetyl Alcohol) (Mona)

<sup>12</sup> Quaternized vinylpyrrolidone-dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate copolymer diethyl sulfate (about 19% active substance; INCI name: Polyquaternium-11) (ISP)

35 This composition was mixed with an aqueous, 6% strength hydrogen peroxide solution in the ratio 1:1 and applied to a light brown, 50% gray normal hair tress. After a

contact time of 30 min at 25°C, the tress was rinsed with water, subsequently shampooed and dried with a hairdryer. The resulting tress had been colored dark brown and had very good gray coverage.

Example 6

	Ammonium carbopol solution, 1% strength in water	17.25
	Ammonium rohagit solution, 6% strength in water	5.25
5	Oleth-7	5.70
	Potassium olein soap, 12.5% strength in water	12.75
	Potassium castor oil soap, 12.5% strength in water	3.45
	Plantaren® 2000	0.53
	Titanium dioxide anatase, type AS 05	0.48
10	Cetiol® V	3.45
	Cetyl alcohol	16.80
	Glycerol monostearate NSE	2.85
	Phospholipid SV	0.85
	Tetrasodium EDTA	0.46
15	Silica, highly dispersed, pyrogenic	0.11
	p-Tolylenediamine	2.12
	Resorcinol	0.63
	3-Aminophenol	0.20
	1-Methoxy-2-amino-4-(2-hydroxyethylamino)benzene	0.05
20	1,2-Propylene glycol USP	1.05
	Methoxybutanol	1.43
	Ammonia, 25% strength in water	ad pH 8.3
	Ascorbic acid	0.06
	Crotein® C <sup>13</sup>	0.30
25	Perfume	0.43
	Water	ad 100.00

<sup>13</sup> Gelatin hydrolyzate (about 93% active substance; INCI name: Hydrolyzed Collagen) (Croda)

30

This composition was mixed with an aqueous, 3% strength hydrogen peroxide solution in the ratio 1:1 and applied to a medium blond normal hair tress. After a contact time of 30 min at 25°C, the tress was rinsed with water, subsequently shampooed and dried with a hairdryer.

The resulting tress had been colored medium brown.



Example 7

	Ammonium carbopol solution, 1% strength in water	17.25
	Ammonium rohagit solution, 6% strength in water	5.25
5	Oleth-7	5.70
	Potassium olein soap, 12.5% strength in water	12.75
	Potassium castor oil soap, 12.5% strength in water	3.45
	Plantaren® 2000	0.53
	Titanium dioxide anatase, type AS 05	0.48
10	Cetiol® V	3.45
	Cetyl alcohol	16.80
	Glycerol monostearate NSE	2.85
	Phospholipid SV	0.85
	Tetrasodium EDTA	0.46
15	Silica, highly dispersed, pyrogenic	0.11
	p-Tolylenediamine	0.84
	Resorcinol	0.21
	3-Aminophenol	0.05
	4-Chlororesorcinol	0.16
20	1,2-Propylene glycol USP	1.05
	Methoxybutanol	1.43
	Ammonia, 25% strength in water	ad pH 9.0
	Ascorbic acid	0.06
	Gluadin® WK <sup>14</sup>	0.70
25	Perfume	0.43
	Water	ad 100.00

- <sup>14</sup> Wheat protein hydrolzate/fatty acid condensate (about 30% active substance; INCI name: Sodium Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein) (Henkel)

This composition was mixed with an aqueous, 3% strength hydrogen peroxide solution in the ratio 1:2 and applied to a medium blond normal hair tress. After a contact time of 30 min at 25°C, the tress was rinsed with water, subsequently shampooed and dried with a hairdryer.

WO 00/59457

CA 02366826 2001-10-01

PCT/EP00/02538

- 39 -

H3933

The resulting tress had been colored dark blond.

Example 8

	Ammonium carbopol solution, 1% strength in water	17.25
	Ammonium rohagit solution, 6% strength in water	5.25
5	Oleth-7	5.70
	Potassium olein soap, 12.5% strength in water	12.75
	Potassium castor oil soap, 12.5% strength in water	3.45
	Plantaren® 2000	0.53
	Titanium dioxide anatase, type AS 05	0.48
10	Cetiol® V	3.45
	Cetyl alcohol	16.80
	Glycerol monostearate NSE	2.85
	Phospholipid PTC <sup>15</sup>	0.85
	Tetrasodium EDTA	0.46
15	Silica, highly dispersed, pyrogenic	0.11
	p-Tolylenediamine	2.41
	Resorcinol	0.86
	3-Aminophenol	0.26
	1-Methoxy-2-amino-4-(2-hydroxyethylamino)benzene	0.11
20	1,2-Propylene glycol USP	1.05
	Methoxybutanol	1.43
	Ammonia, 25% strength in water	ad pH 9.1
	Ascorbic acid	0.06
	Merquat® 280 <sup>16</sup>	0.20
25	Perfume	0.43
	Water	ad 100.00
15	Compound of the formula (I) (about 47% active substance; INCI name: Cocamidopropyl Pg-Dimonium	
30	Chloride Phosphat) (Mona)	
16	Dimethyldiallylammonium chloride-acrylic acid copolymer (about 35% active substance; INCI name: polyquaternium-22) (Chemviron)	
35	This composition was mixed with an aqueous 6% strength hydrogen peroxide solution in the ratio 1:1 and applied to a light brown, 50% gray normal hair tress. After a	

contact time of 30 min at 25°C, the tress was rinsed with water, subsequently shampooed and dried with a hairdryer.

The resulting tress had been colored dark brown and had  
5 very good gray coverage.

Example 9

	Ammonium carbopol solution, 1% strength in water	17.25
	Ammonium rohagit solution, 6% strength in water	5.25
5	Oleth-7	5.70
	Potassium olein soap, 12.5% strength in water	12.75
	Potassium castor oil soap, 12.5% strength in water	3.45
	Plantaren® 2000	0.53
	Titanium dioxide anatase, type AS 05	0.48
10	Cetiol® V	3.45
	Cetyl alcohol	16.80
	Glycerol monostearate NSE	2.85
	Phospholipid PTC	0.85
	Tetrasodium EDTA	0.46
15	Silica, highly dispersed, pyrogenic	0.11
	p-Tolylenediamine	2.12
	Resorcinol	0.63
	3-Aminophenol	0.20
	1-Methoxy-2-amino-4-(2-hydroxyethylamino)benzene	0.05
20	1,2-Propylene glycol USP	1.05
	Methoxybutanol	1.43
	Ammonia, 25% strength in water	ad pH 9.1
	Ascorbic acid	0.06
	Jaguar® C-17 <sup>17</sup>	0.30
25	Perfume	0.43
	Water	ad 100.00

<sup>17</sup> Guar hydroxypropyltrimethylammonium chloride (INCI name: Hydroxypropyltrimonium Chloride) (Rhodia Inc.)

30

This composition was mixed with an aqueous, 3% strength hydrogen peroxide solution in the ratio 1:2 and applied to a light brown normal hair tress. After a contact time of 30 min at 25°C, the tress was rinsed with water, subsequently shampooed and dried with a hairdryer.

The resulting tress had been colored medium brown.

Example 10

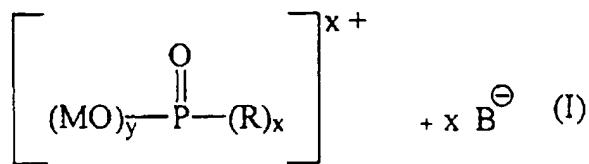
	Ammonium carbopol solution, 1% strength in water	17.25
	Ammonium rohagit solution, 6% strength in water	5.25
5	Oleth-7	5.70
	Potassium olein soap, 12.5% strength in water	12.75
	Potassium castor oil soap, 12.5% strength in water	3.45
	Plantaren® 2000	0.53
	Titanium dioxide anatase, type AS 05	0.48
10	Cetiol® V	3.45
	Cetyl alcohol	16.80
	Glycerol monostearate NSE	2.85
	Phospholipid PTC	0.85
	Tetrasodium EDTA	0.46
15	Silica, highly dispersed, pyrogenic	0.22
	p-Tolylenediamine	1.33
	Resorcinol	0.48
	3-Aminophenol	0.10
	1-Methoxy-2-amino-4-(2-hydroxyethylamino)benzene	0.02
20	1,2-Propylene glycol USP	1.05
	Methoxybutanol	1.43
	Ammonia, 25% strength in water	ad pH 9.0
	Ascorbic acid	0.06
	Mirapol® A15	0.19
25	Perfume	0.43
	Water	ad 100.00

This composition was mixed with an aqueous 6% strength hydrogen peroxide solution in the ratio 1:2 and applied to a dark blond normal hair tress. After a contact time of 30 min at 25°C, the tress was rinsed with water, subsequently shampooed and dried with a hairdryer. The resulting tress had been colored light brown.

- 1 -

Amended Patent Claims

1. An agent for the care treatment of keratin fibers,  
in particular human hair, characterized in that it  
5 comprises at least one tenside of the formula (I)

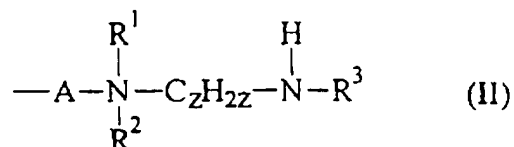


in which y is an integer from 0 to 2, x is an  
integer from 1 to 3 with the proviso that x + y =  
3,

- 10 M is hydrogen, an equivalent of an alkali metal or  
alkaline earth metal cation, an ammonium cation or  
an alkyl radical having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, which  
is optionally substituted by one or more hydroxyl  
groups,

- 15 B is an equivalent of a physiologically compatible  
anion and

R is a radical of the formula (II),



in which z is an integer from 1 to 4,

- 20 R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup>, independently of one another, are a C<sub>1</sub>-  
C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl radical, which is optionally substituted  
by one or more hydroxyl group(s) or an acyl group,  
A is -O-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-, -O-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>- or -O-CH<sub>2</sub>-CHOH-  
CH<sub>2</sub>- and

- 25 R<sup>3</sup> is

(a) a branched or unbranched, saturated C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>-acyl  
radical or

(b) a branched or unbranched, mono- or  
polyunsaturated C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>-acyl radical

- 30 and at least one conditioning component, and

- 2 -

at least one dye and/or at least one dye precursor.

2. The agent as claimed in claim 1, characterized in  
5 that it comprises at least one anionic tenside, in particular a soap.
3. The agent as claimed in either claim 1 or 2,  
10 characterized in that the conditioning component is a low molecular weight quaternary ammonium compound.
4. The agent as claimed in any of claims 1 to 3,  
15 characterized in that the conditioning component is a cationic polymer.
5. The agent as claimed in claim 4, characterized in  
that the conditioning component is a quaternized  
20 cellulose derivative.
6. The agent as claimed in either claim 4 or 5,  
characterized in that the conditioning component  
is polyquaternium-2.
- 25 7. The agent as claimed in any of claims 1 to 6,  
characterized in that the conditioning component  
is a quaternized protein hydrolyzate.
8. The agent as claimed in any of claims 1 to 7,  
30 characterized in that the conditioning component  
is a silicone oil.
9. The agent as claimed in any of claims 1 to 8,  
35 characterized in that it comprises at least one  
dye precursor of the developer type.



- 3 -

10. The agent as claimed in any of claims 1 to 9,  
characterized in it comprises at least one indole  
and/or indolene derivative as dye precursor.
- 5 11. The agent as claimed in any of claims 1 to 10,  
characterized in that it comprises at least one  
substantive dye and/or a natural dye.
- 10 12. The use of one of the agents of claims 1 to 11 for  
coloring keratin fibers.

